

cephalodia, up to 1 mm. in diameter, with radiating teeth along the edge. Algal cells free (Protococcus).

Fruits borne on the tips of special, narrow lobes, and may be somewhat rolled or flat, up to 8 mm. across, reddish brown. Spores 4- to 8-celled, 45 to 75 by 4 to 7 microns, colorless when mature.

Peltigera aphthosa, at a glance, looks much like *P. canina*, but on close inspection, differs sharply. The cephalodia on the upper surface are unlike any of the growths commonly seen on our Papery Lichens. This is also the only species with thickened veins whose upper surface turns bright green when wet, and unlike *P. canina*, it keeps its color in winter. *Sticta amplissima*, though turning green when wet, has no veins beneath. Few other lichens grow large enough to cause confusion. The Rock Tripes (Group 12) often have dark bodies and black fruits scattered over the surface, but their circular shape, scarcely lobed, and single, central point of attachment distinguish them at once.

(Group 8 will contain the papery species of *Physcia*, including *Anaptychia* and *Pyxine*)

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Pronouncing Lichen Names

W. L. DIX

The recent revival of interest in the study of lichens among members of the Torrey Botanical Club has brought with it the apparent need of some assistance with the pronunciation of the scientific names. This need is all the more real because of the complete lack of any information in any available work on lichens, as well as the absence of common names for most of the species.¹ The following list is an attempt to supply this information for the genus *Cladonia*, and for other lichens as far as they have been described in the helpful articles by Mr. Nearing now being published in *TORREYA*.

Although scientific botanical names are either Latin and Greek derivatives or compounded from those languages, the English pro-

¹ The recent articles in *TORREYA* by Mr. Nearing on Lichens in the New York Area is an attempt to supply this lack of common names.

nunciation is generally used.² However, the rules for the accent and the length of vowel sounds depend to some extent on the rules for Greek and Latin. Most important is the rule that the accent falls on the next to the last (penult) syllable, if that syllable is long; and if the penult is not long, the accent falls on the previous (antepenult) syllable.

The penult is long, and therefore accented, in the following suffixes: *alis*, *ana*, *aris*, *ata*, *ota*, *uta*, and generally *ina*. The diphthong *æ*, pronounced like *e* in *cede*, is long.

The penult is short in the following endings, and the accent goes back to the antepenult: *ilis*, *ica*, *ola*, and *ula*.

Generally, vowel sounds and consonant values are the same as in English. However, *c* is sounded like *k*, except before *e*, *i*, and *y*, where it is sounded like *s*; *g* is sounded like *j* before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

In the following list of words the accented syllable is indicated by the usual mark. If the letter before it is a consonant, the vowel with it is pronounced short, as in *fat*, *met*, *sit*, *lot*, and *nut*; if the letter before the accent mark is a vowel, that vowel has the long or broad sound, as in *fate*, *mete*, *site*, *note* and *lute*. Both the short and the long vowel sound is often modified by the consonants following it, especially in the case of *r*. Full pronunciation for a few of the more troublesome words has been indicated with the symbols of English dictionaries.

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Alecto'ria	aures'cens
juba'ta	cilia'ris
chalybeiformis (kal-i-bi-for'mis)	fahlunen'sis
sarmento'sa	Fend'leri
Cetra'ria	glau'ca
aleurites (a-lu-rī'tes)	hias'cens

² Lichen students who prefer to use the classic Greek and Latin pronunciation should avoid the too common error of a combination of the two methods. Also, it should be remembered that the scientists who adopted or formulated the scientific names for plants were not always Greek and Latin scholars. Moreover, most of them were not acquainted with English as a spoken language. How these names would be pronounced in English never occurred to them. Consequently, usage rather than rule has in some cases determined English pronunciation.

islandica (is-länd'i-ka)	digita'ta
juniper'ina ³	elonga'ta
lacuno'sa	exasperula'ta
Oakesia'na	ficorona'ta
placoro'dia	fimbria'ta
pinas'tri	Floerkea'na
seapincola (se-pīn'ko-la)	florida'na
Clado'nia	folia'cea
abbreviat'ula	furca'ta
acumina'ta	glau'ca
alpes'tris	gracilescens (grās-i-lēs'ens)
alpic'ola (al-pik'o-la)	gracilis (grās'i-lis)
amaurocrae'a	Gray'i
apodocar'pa	Herr'i
bacillaris (bās-i-lā'ris)	impex'a
Beaumont'ii	incrassa'ta
bellidif'lora	lepori'na
borbon'ica	lepido'ta
Bo'ryi	leptothal'lina ³
botry'tis	macilen'ta
brev'is	mateocy'atha
ceaspiticia (sēs-pi-tish'i-a)	microphylli'za
cario'sa	mi'tis
carolinia'na	mit'rula
carne'ola	multifor'mis
ceras'pora	nemox'yna
chlorophaea (klo-ro-fē'a)	Norr'lini
clad'ina ³	ochrochlo'ra
clavulif'era	palamae'a
coccifera (kök-sif'e-ra)	paludic'ola
conis'ta	papilla'ria
coniocraea (kon-i-o-krē'a)	piedmonten'sis
cornu'ta	pity'rea
cornutoradia'ta	pleuro'ta
corymbos'ula	polycar'pia
crispa'ta	pyncoclada (pīk-nök'la-da)
cristatel'la	pyxida'ta
cyanipes (sī-ān'i-pēs)	rangiferi'na
decortica'ta	Ravenel'ii
defor'mis	reticula'ta
degen'erans	santen'sis
did'yma	scabrius'cula

³ If we accept the rule that the *i* in *ina* is short when used as a suffix referring to time, material, or inanimate substances, we must accent the antepenult, as *clādina*. However, usage sometimes accents the penult in disregard of the rule.

- squamo'sa
 strep'silis
 sylvat'ica
 symphicar'pa
 subsquamo'sa
 ten'uis
 tur'gida
 uncia'lis (un-sī-ā'lis)
 verticilla'ta
 vulca'nica
 Ever'nia
 prunas'tri
 furfura'cea
 clado'nia
 Nephro'ma
 resupina'tum
 helvet'icum
 laeviga'tum
 par'ile
 Parme'lia
 ambig'ua
 Bor'rieri
 capera'ta
 centrif'uga
 cetra'ta
 colpo'des
 conspersa
 crini'ta
 frondif'era
 hypot'ropa
 incur'va
 oliva'cea
 perfora'ta
 perla'ta
 pertu'sa
 physodes (fis'o-dēs)
 rudec'ta
 saxat'ilis
 sulca'ta
 tilia'cea
 vitta'ta
 Peltig'era
 aphthosa (af-thō'sa)
 cani'na
 horizonta'lis
 mala'cea
 polydac'tala
 rufescens (ru-fēs'ens)
 acu'ta
 spu'ria
 veno'sa
 Physcia (fis'i-a)
 cilia'ris
 como'sa
 his'pida
 leucomela (lu-kōm'o-la)
 Ramali'na
 calica'ris
 farina'cea
 fraxin'ea
 pollina'ria
 Solori'na
 sacchata (sāk-ā'ta)
 Stic'ta
 amplis'sima
 anthras'pis
 aura'ta
 croca'ta
 fuligino'sa
 pulmona'ria
 querci'zans
 scrobicula'ta
 sylvat'ica
 Telochis'tes
 chrysophthalmus (kris-of-thäl'-
 mus)
 Us'nea
 barba'ta
 flo'rida
 hir'ta
 plica'ta
 tricho'dea